NEWS BY TELEGRAPH. VERY INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON. RELEASE OF JOHN S. THRASHER. PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS. Non-Intervention in the Senate. Protection to Oregon Emigrants in the House. AFFAIRS IN THE STATE CAPITAL. Supposed Murderers Arrested. Return of the Spanish Consul to New Orleans. &c., &c., &c.

RELEASE OF JOHN S. THRASHER—THE OUTRAGE ON THE PROMETHEUS, ETC. SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10-10 P. M. We have much satisfaction in announcing that advice received at the State Department, to day, contain the announcement of the release of John S. Thrasher by the

The correspondence with reference to the Prometheus outrage, which has been amicably arranged with England, will be sent to Congress to-morrow. X. Y. Z.

SENATOR WHITCOME-NAVIGATION. Washington, Feb. 10, 1852. Senator Whitcomb, who has been quite ill for several days, may now be considered convalescent.

Navigation on the Potomac is now open to Georgetown. THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS,

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10, 1852. The Senate met at half-past twelve.

Mr. Down presented a petition for the establishment Of mail steamers between New Orleans and Vera Cruz,

Mr. Shields presented the petition of a man who lost his coat at the late fire in the Capitol, asking to be remu-

his coat at the late fire in the Capitol, asking to be remunerated for his loss. Referred to the committee on Jontingent Expenditures.

Mr. Fish presented the petition of the banks in Albany, and of the members of the Legislature of New
York, in favor of a mint in New York city.

A number of other petitions were presented.

Mr. Peance, from the Finance Committee, reported a
bill directing the payment into the treasury of air moneys collected in Californis, by military contribution or
otherwise, prior to her admission into the Union, with
amendments.

otherwise, prior to her manner and the bill, and amendments.

Mr. Gwin gave notice of his opposit on to the bill, and of several amendments he intended to offer.

THE ASSIGNMENT OF LAND WARRANTS.

The bill making land warrants assignable, as amended by the House, was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

NON-EXTENSION.

Mr. Charra's non intervention resolutions were taken up, when

Gen. Cass. (dem.) of Mich., took the floor, and spoke at length his views upon this subject of intervention and non-intervention. His argument was addressed to his own resolution, that the United States could not regard but with deep concern the interference of Russia, for example, in the event of another revolutionary struggle in Hungary. The speech of Can Cass, starting from this point, traversed the whole fleid of international law, and is a learned, able, philosophical and statesmanlike view of the whole subject. His conclusions are, that while we are not prepared to maintain the doctrine of non intervention in Europe by force of acus, we are prepared to express, and it is our duty, as a nation, to express our remonstrances and protests against all such violations of the rights of States and international justice, as have lately characterized the policy of the despots of Austria and Russia. It is our duty, at least to protest against them, and place the protest upon record.

When Mr. Cass had concluded, he said he would reply to Mr. Clarke on another occasion.

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Mr. Badger to finish his speech on the Compromise resolutions, which he will do to morrow.

After a short executive session the Senate adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10, 1852.

The House met at the usual hour.

Mr. FATLENER, (whig) of Va., was appointed on the Committee on Military Affairs, in place of Mr. BURT

PROTECTION TO EMIGRANTS ON THE ROUTE TO OREGON.

The Breaker announced the first business to be on the motion to reconsider the vote by which the resolution passed yesterday, requesting the President to communicate to the House what steps, if any, have been taken to

sgainst the depredations of the Indians of that terri tory, and, in case no such steps have been taken for that purpose, he be requested to cause the regiment of

segainst the depredations of the indians of that territory, and, in case no such steps have been taken for that purpose, he be requested to cause the regiment of mounted rifle to be placed upon duty in the territory, and designating the points to be occupied.

Mr. Gorman, (dem.) of ia, maintained that the mounted rifle regiment was created especially for the Cregon revice, and expressed his surprise that the Secretary of War had recommended infantry for mounted men in that country and on that frontier, where the Indians travel on horseback, committing depredations at one place to day, and forty miles off to morrow. The recommendation was not only noval, but foreign to past military experience. He knew of no man whose opinion he would rather defer to, for the protection of the frontier, than that of the gallant representative of Ore gon, Gen. Lane. The government should order the mounted rifles back to Oregon. The Secretary of Warhad acted in violation of the law by withdrawing them from that service.

Mr. Broons, (whig) ef N. Y. said that as it seemed to be the intention to force the House to a vote it became pecessary to reply to the remarks just delivered, and to allow why the resolution, in its present form, should not pass. The resolution proposes to take from the Ergentive the control of the army—

Mr. Gorman, interrupting Mr. B. said he had no such intention, and would be willing to spree to an amending the preclude the idea the goatisman apprehends.

Mr. Broons as bappy to hair B, and reparted that the resolution made the House commandor in-chief of the smay. This would be an assamplian of power, and Bighly dengarous. The outstod of the Bours is over the Treasory. He then discussed the moressity of the charge which had taken place in distributing the army was not har, enough now to protect our sharped frontiers. He would vete for the recolution, if properly smended.

Mr. Carran, (dem.) of Oliv, said the would trouble the House with a protest against what was said yesterday by Mr. Balley, and re school by

Hons of dollars.
Mr. Massialt. (whig) of Ky, said that he, during last session, voted to cut down the Quartermanter's estimates two millions of dollars, and he was one of those who would now vindicate that vote by opposing the scan couriers which have come to the house asking appropriations for deficiencies. He spoke of the absence of economy in the quartermanter's department, and whited the Becreiary of War and the Quartermanter to open their budget. It would be presented to be the contract the Except

nomy in the quartermaster's department, and wished the Beerelary of War and the Quartermaster to open their budget. It would be unusual to instruct the Executive, by resolution, as to the stationing of the army, although Congress may pass have setablishing military posts; but what kind of force should occupy them should be left to the constitutional commander in chief.

Mr. Dunnass, (dam) of ia, replicate Mr. Balley, whose arguments, he seld, amounted to this; that the President has the right under all circumstances, to control and dispose of the military and naval forces, schooling to his cwn will. Now, if this be so, the result was that Congress have the right to declare war and raise troops, but that the Executive would have power to withhold the recope, and obstruct the object for which was was declared. The mounted rife regiment was raised for the Cregon service, and the Executive which was was declared. The sounted rife regiment was raised for the Cregon service, and the Executive is the office to carry cut the will of Congress.

Mr. Barv. (dem.) of Va., explained, that when Congress have raised an army, the matter of posting it, here

Mr. Bayer. (dean.) of va., expanded, that when Congress have raised an army, the matter of poeting it, here or there, belongs to the Commander in Chief, and not to Congress, unless Congress be the Commander in Chief. He had never denied that Congress has not the power to establish poets and determine the character of the citation.

Mr. DUNHANI resumed, and insisted that Congress can

right to request. He apprehended that the President was not above a request being made by the people or their representatives, and he trusted that time will sever come. Mr. Byans. (whig) of Md, said it had been taken for granted, by gentlemen who have spoken, that the mounted ride regiment was raised especially to be stationed in Oregon; but he denied that the law contemplated the stationing of this regiment in Oregon. Besides, the regiment was withdrawn from that territory at the request of the late delegate (Mr. Thurston), who said the people there were able to defend themselves; and Oongress paid Oregon one hundred thousand dollars to pay the expenses of the Cheyenne war. He proceeded to account for the increased expenditures in the Quartermater's Department, and defended the Executive Department of the government.

Mr. Bruart, (dem) of Mich., asked Mr. Lanz whether he designed to force a vote on the resolution.

Mr Lanz (delegate from Oregon.) replied that he had just had a conversation with the Secretary of War, who informed him that troops would be pested on the route to Oregon, this season. In sufficient time to protect emigrants. Therefore he was willing to withdraw or lay the resolution en the table. He showed the necessity for troops on the route to Oregon.

After this explanation, the vote, by which the resolution passed, was reconsidered, and, on motion of Mr. Lanz, the resolution was laid on the table.

Interesting from Albany.

THE SENATE AND PRINTING—NEW HEALTH OFFI-CER FOR NEW YORK-LAW OF LIBEL-PROPOSED SCHOOL CODE—TEMPERANCE—CONTESTED ASSEM-BLY SEAT—REWARD FOR MURDERERS, ETC. SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Three days of the Senate have been occupied in dis-cussing the manner of doing the public printing, mainly upon the manner of printing an extra number of the reports of the State prison inspector. The report and documents will make some three hundred and fifty Senators Babcock (whig) and Pierce (dem.) have contended vigorously against any further extravagance in public printing; but it is doubtful whether they will

public printing; but it is doubtful whether they will succeed.

The Senate was two hours in secret executive session to-day, and the whigs being in a majority, no doubt confirmed all the nominations sent in by the Governor.

Dr. Morris has received the appointment of Health Officer at the Quarantine.

Senator Otis (dem) is yet detained at home in Dutchess county, on account of rheumatism.

Mr. Vanderbilt's bill, in relation to indictments for libel, provides that the accused shall be indicted and tried in the county where the paper is published containing the alleged libel, or in the county where the patty libelied shall reside. The defendant may claim the right to be tried in the county where the libel may be printed.

the right to be tried in the cousty where the libel may be printed.

The Commissioner appointed by the Governor to embody in a single act, a common school code, presented a bill, which provided for the election of a State Superintendent of Common Schools, to hold office for three years, and a State tax of one mill to be imposed to defray the expenses of education. The law is very lengthy, occupying rearly fifty pages of printed matter.

Ex-Governor Bouck and Horace Greeley were mixing among members to-day, urging the Maine Liquor law.

All the State Prison Inspectors are here to-day, on their way to the Chinton prison. The new Board have not yet visited that institution The Inspectors are preparing an answer to the report of the committee of the last House of Assembly, which bears heavily upon them. The office of inspectors should be abolished if they are unable to refute the ascertions in that report.

Governor Hunt offers a reward of \$250 for the arrest of a colored man, named Jonan Seman, charged with the murder of a child, near Poughkeepsie, on the 50th uit.

The citizens of Albany do not advocate the construc-

of a colored man, named Jonan Seman, charged with
the murder of a child, near Poughkeepsie, on the
Softh ult.

The citizens of Albany do not advocate the construction of the bridge across the river. There who args it
are the stockholders in the Eastern, Southern, and
Western railroads.

The Assembly contested seat of E. L. Snow, by Russel
Smith, was yesterday argued before a Committee of the
House, by Edward Sandford on the part of Mr. Smith,
and, to day, by S. H. Stewart on behalt of Mr. Snow. The
case exolice smuch interest.

Miss Cushman is playing here to overflowing houses,
and is patronised very liberally by the members of the
tegislature. It is not known yet whether Mrs. Catherine Sinciair has accepted the invitation to appear on
the Albany boards.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT ALBANY, Feb. 10, 1852 Sheriff Van Slyck arrived in this city, this morning, in search of the supposed murderers of Anthony, the Portu guese, whose body was discovered on Monday, in an old barrel, at Syracuse. The facts leading to the arrest, as they have come to our knowledge, are as follows :- A few days prior to the discovery of the murder, a man named Maurice Antonio and his family, who had been boarding with the deceased, left for this city, and made application to the emigration agent for a passage to New York pleading destitution as a reason for soliciting aid. He sent them ito the Almshouse, where they were found by the Sheriff this morning. They were brought down to the office of the chief of police, and upon searching the men and woman, concealed in belts was found \$63 in gold and silver, and two keys, known to have belonged to the decessed. On the man was likewise found a large case knife, sharpened at the point with an edge as keen

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, Feb. 10, 1852. NEW YORK SCHOOL OFFICERS-CATHOLIC HALF ORPHAN ASY

Mr. Congen reported a bill in relation to school officers for the Twentieth ward of New York.

for the Twentieth ward of New York.

Mr. Vandrumin reported a bill for the relief of the Roman Catholic Haif Orphan Asylum of New York.

Mr. Bancock reported against the bill in relation to documentary evidence.

The motion to print extra copies of the Prison report was debated, and after an executive session, the Senate edicorpool.

ALBANY, Feb. 10, 1852.

THE TRANSPER OF SCHOOL MONEYS.

The New York School Moneys bill, which falled yesterday for want of a quorum, was passed appropriation for the hemself of neorons Wishing to Emiliary to Lieuna.

Mr. Strong (dem.) of Enlivery, reported a bill appro-

Mr. Strong (dem.) of Eullivan, reported a bill appropriating \$5.000 annually for two years, to aid colored persons to emigrate to Liberia, under direction of the Colorisation Society. This bill constitutes the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Comptroller, and Attorney General a board of commissioners, to have the general management of the fund thus created, to pay over the same to the Colorisation Society, at he rate of \$50 for persons over ten years, and \$45 to those under ten, who may be sent out to Africa by the society, &c.

MILEGO, ETC., FOR A CONTESTANT.

Mr. SAVIES, (Wig) of Albany, reported in favor of the passage of the resolution for paying the mileage and per diem of Job G Elmore, while contesting the seat of Jacob R. Westbrook, Jr., (dem.) of Ulster, which was agreed to.

THE SECURITY OF INSURANCES.

Mr. Journelly, (dem.) of Lewis, gave notice of a bill to becrease the security of insurances in Marine Insurance

revent further appropriations of monies by the State for he support of Normal Schools. Mr O'KEEVE (dem) of N. Y., gave notice of a bill to abolich Capital Punishment.

Mr. Hatch. (dem.) of Eric, laid on the table a concurrent resolution, for Congress to improve Western Harbors and Rivers.

The Committee of the Whole, took up the bill to authorise the Board of Eupervisors to make the office of District Attorney, a salaried office, and to fix the salary thereof.

VAN SANTVOORD, (dem.) of Columbia, moved to

Mr. Vaw Sawtvoone, (dem.) of Columbia, moved to amend by preventing the Board of Supervisors from increasing as well as diminishing the salary of the District Atterney, during his term of office. Agreed to.

Mr. Johnson, (dem.) of King's county, moved an additional section authorising the Board of Supervisors to appoint Arsistant District Attorneys, for a period not exceeding the term office District Attorneys, at such salaries as may be fixed. Mr. Johnson remarked that it had been found necessary to appoint two assistant District Attorneys for the reason that the District Attorney cannot be in three different places at a time.

The Bill was reported to the House and ordered to be engrossed.

The Bill was reported to the House and ordered to be engineed.

Light-House at Gardinen's Islamb.

The bill vesting in the United States, jurisdiction over the land on Gardinen's Islamb, for the purpose of ereoling a light-house thereon, was passed in committee.

The House then adjourned.

Wrock of the Propeller Pllot.

OHABLESTON, Feb. 9, 1852

The propeller Pilot pesterday, while proceeding to the assistance of the bark Sarah, got ashors herself on some store breakers and became a total wreck. She was insured for \$13,000 in this city.

Arrival of the Marion at Charleston. The steamship Marion arrived here vary this to

C. C. LEIGH, 1SAAC J. OLIVER, M. W. STRICKLAND.

The building was filled by a well dressed, respects ble audience, consisting, for the most part, of the middle classes. There were between three and five thousand present of both sexes, the ladies constituting a considerable portion of the audience. This was the more remarkable as the weather was very unfavorable, and it was evident that some attractive object must have brought out such a gathering on such a night. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and there seemed to be a perfect conscionnes of strength, and a confident hope of victory over group shops and the rumsellers. The stage was filled by a hor of clergymen, some of this city and vicinity, and some from a distance. Altogether it was an imposing demontration, and the speakers were very effective. Father

Stration, and the speakers were very effective. Father Mathew himself could not have produced more convicing arguments against intoxicating drinks, or petated in more glowing colors the horrors of intemperance. The proceedings were opened by prayer, by Rev. Mr. Assistance, who was introduced as one of the oldest temperance men in the State.

Mr. Lance next came forward. He observed how gratifying it was to see such a gathering here, on this stormy night, and it augured well for the final good success of the cause. He then read the objects to attain which the Gity Temperance Alilance was formed, and which have been already published in the Hanato. The mambers beaut themselves, he continued, to vote for no man, he he whig or tory, who will not pledge himself to me his exertions in carrying out the stantance of a prohibitory figure haw, singler in its provisions to the famous alutine law; and their object, this evening was to pass such resolutions, and make such a demonstration, as would command the attention of the State Legishistore.

Dr. Furg then came forward and said.

For their came forward and said:—In appearing before you at this present moment. I realize the embaranement of not having partaken of the inspiration of the question—of not having partaken of the inspiration of the question—of not having been inspired by the demonstration of that sympathy which has been before exhibited on this platform, and which exists in favor of the great movement—but I have the advantage of having the whole field before me. I can make my own selections and follow my own promptings; and I will not anticipate (as I seldom choose to anticipate evil) any particular contrast between the manner and mode of presenting the subject on the part of my colleagues and my own. I have great pleasure in giving my approbation to the principles presented by the Precident of this association. I am here to go for what we call "The Maine law," out and out. (Cheers.) I am in favor of the prohibitory canciment contemplated by the association, and which we are here this evening to sustain; and by our actions, and by public demonstrations, we shall tell our Representatives and the community so. I hold and maintain that the legitimate business of legislation is to protect the rights and interests of society. The universal consent of society, or of members of which society is composed, is implied, that we will respect the rights of other individual; that we will respect the rights of other individuals; that we will not pursue our own inclinations at the expense of the community. It is only by this we are protected from aggression and outrage, and if the laws by which the community is governed do not respect these rights, they do not answer the purpose of legislation. I have no right to emiden of individual members of the whole community. It is only by this we are protected from aggression and outrage, and if the laws by which the community is governed do not respect these rights, they do not answer the purpose of legislation. I have no right to emiden of individual constituting rockety—an aggression on the rights of inture.

Dr. Pron then came forward and said:—In appearing

RNING EDITION—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 16

From New Orleans.

CRIVALIES From New Orleans.

Creatile Historican law or the classified from New Orleans.

Creatile Historican law orleans from the discoulty Philadelpha for Harma.

Prime Information in the discoulty Philadelpha for Harma.

From the South — Harmachusetts Press

Agrees field in Texas. etc.

Agrees field in Judge of the Company o

fent commented with the oribreated Major Jata bowning states and Greated Andrew Jackson. And Bowning states in all Greated Andrew Jackson. And Bowning states in the control of the contro

some examination, nothing was found in his comission in the policy and the reng, having become a hard, ditable, one was not of that reng, having become a hard, ditable, one was not of that telling, for an as we can. Buttonic to the document in question, it was not not that telling, for an as we can. Buttonic to the document in question, it was not not that the inclination of the time form to have their heads behan, if was not not not be to be the first to have their heads behan, if was not not not a state of the same of the same

Resolved, That the country, he respectfully requested to give and through the country, he respectfully requested to give these resolutions one of two insertions in their respective papers.

The Hon Mr. Calvent then proceeded to address the meeting. He caid, when the liquor law was passed in 1845, there was a noint gained, and when that law was repealed the temperance cause felt discouraged. Ever since the cvil had been working its own cure, and now the community stood aghest. This was the moment testifile, for the tide of temperance was now coming in. Hence the argument of the rum-sellers— the twelve reasons against the passage of the Maine law. He would advise them to get it stereotyped, and place it in the hards of that steutorian man in Nassau street, to cry cut. "Twelve arguments for selling rum, two cents." The speaker's mitation of the envelope men called forth a peal of laughter. In this document they spoke of accustomed beverages, and, strange enough, the words rum, gin, brandy, whishey, are never manitaned. They say they have a right to use the fruits of the carth. This was begging the question, for he would like to know where alcohol grew; and he would ask the Rev. Mr. Armstrong, who knew all about Saratoga Springs, it he had ever seen alcohol thereabouts spring-ling out of the carth. It was no more the fruit of the earth than ramreds and cannou balls. It had been said that the law was unconstitutional. Daniel Webster, however, bad failed to convince the Supreme Court of that, and Chief Justice Tansy declared its perfect constitutionality. They did not present to regulate the taste between man and his atomach, but as its injurieurs. A mean may legally eat unsound ment; but it is lilegal to rell it. On the same principle, there was a law negative persons keeping larg quantities of group weep in their houses. This was for the good of the construction. The produce the facts and figure. In 1849 there died or obviers body for Police informs us that fact out of 18400 or 18400 or 18400 or 18400 or 18400 or 1

the cause of temperance.

John Hawkins of Rellimore, the reformed drunkard, then came forward to speak, which was the signal for a eneral rising of the sudience to go home. He then said that as it was now so late he would not trouble them with streech then, but he would give them one as the Taternnels out Friday evening next. He then proposed that the meeting adjourn. The motion was adopted,

Pelitical Intelligence.
Lineag Deliniaries to the National White Convenience—the lets White Convention in Illinois appointed our Celegates at large. The reason for this lagivan by

District Delegates, 4. G. W. Meeksr. 5. Geo. C. Bester. 6. Nathan Belcher. 1. F. J. Wingate. J. D. Plant, T. F. Marshall, 6. Naths 7. Wm. Jayne.